

HOBSON JOINS US.

Two Armies See Our Eight Heroes Exchanged.

OUR WARSHIPS CAN MOVE IN.

Hobson Says He Would Be Glad to Pilot Them Into the Bay.

The Returning Men Received with Mighty Cheers on Land and Sea—Well Treated by the Spaniards, and Gen. Linares Gave Hobson All He Asked For—Hobson Says the City Authorities Don't Want Their City Destroyed and Insist on Surrendering—The Military Would Be Glad to Quit, but, by Order from Madrid, Will Probably Fight a Little Longer and Then Give Up—We Are Digging Trenches and Making Bombproofs Along Our Line—Eight Mortars in Place and Sixteen to Come—The Troops Are in Good Health, but Rations Are a Little Short Owing to the Distance from the Base.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
WITH THE ARMY OF INVASION IN CUBA, July 6.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond T. Hobson, who sank the collier Merrimac in the entrance of Santiago harbor, and his seven comrades in that feat of daring and danger, were exchanged to-day for Spanish prisoners of war, and are now the idols of the whole army. They were brought into the American lines with hands playing and amid the wild and exultant cheers of thousands of American soldiers. The exchange was effected after much parleying between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, who is now in command of the Spanish forces owing to the recent wounding of Gen. Linares. The Spaniards at first were not willing to make an exchange, but they finally agreed to hand over the eight Americans for a similar number of Spanish prisoners.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, all the preliminaries having been arranged, the prisoners in our hand to be exchanged started from the American lines. Lieut. John D. Miley, one of Gen. Shafter's aides, was intrusted with the concluding negotiations and the transfer of the prisoners. As the party rode from our lines Lieut. Miley was followed by three Spanish Lieutenants, from whom one was to be selected to be exchanged for Hobson. They were blindfolded and were carried in a covered wagon. This was done in order to prevent them from reporting to the Spaniards, after they reached Santiago, the disposition of our troops. These officers were followed by the soldiers with whom our sailors were to be exchanged. These soldiers were captured in the fight at El Caney on Friday last.

The road led right up the hill, on the crest of which our firing line was lying in the trenches. Passing through our line, the procession moved 400 yards down the hill toward Santiago and turned into a field. Here the bandages were removed from the prisoners' eyes, and then all the party sat down under a big tree to await the arrival of our men, who could already be seen moving out of the city with a white flag floating above them.

When the two parties met beneath the tree the eyes of both armies were upon them. The Spanish officer who had charge of Hobson and the other Americans and Lieut. Miley talked for an hour before the final terms of exchange were agreed upon. Lieut. Miley told the Spanish officer that he could select any one of the three Spanish Lieutenants and he would be exchanged for Hobson. Finally Lieut. Arina was selected by the Spanish officer, he being chosen for the reason that he was wounded.

When the negotiations were finally completed Hobson received the hearty congratulations of Lieut. Miley and the others of the American party. As the Spaniards started on their return to the city the Americans turned back and made their way hither and yon. As they came back down the road the soldiers recognized Hobson, who was on horseback in the front of the line, by his uniform, and instantly broke into a cheering. The party moved rapidly forward, and when they were well within the American lines the soldiers cheered, while the soldiers waved their hats and yelled themselves hoarse. One of the regimental bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," whereupon all hands cheered again and again.

Hobson looked somewhat pale, due, perhaps, to his confinement in prison, but he smiled and bowed on all sides in response to the enthusiastic welcome which was given to him.

The ovation to the sailors surpassed even that given to Hobson. They rode back in the wagon that had conveyed the Spanish prisoners to the place of exchange. The vehicle was constantly surrounded by yelling soldiers, who grabbed and heartily shook the outstretched hands

of the sailors. In honor of the sailors the band played "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."

Hobson at once paid his respects to Gen. Wheeler, after which he started for Gen. Shafter's headquarters, followed by his men. Their march was a triumphal procession. Word of the coming of the party ran along ahead of them, and regiment after regiment lined up to greet and hail Hobson as the hero of the war.

En route Hobson met Capt. Chadwick of the New York and Lieut. Staunton, Assistant Chief of Staff, who had been conferring with Gen. Shafter, and who were then on the way to visit the firing lines. Warm greetings were exchanged by the naval officers.

After a short visit to Gen. Shafter, Hobson rode on to Siboney, off which place the New York was lying to take him aboard. Here there was another tremendous ovation. The single street of the little village was blocked with soldiers, Cuban camp followers, and sailors from the transports. As cheer after cheer went up for Hobson and his sailors he kept smiling and bowing, meanwhile insisting that he and his men had only done what every American soldier or sailor would do if the opportunity offered.

Hobson was not disposed to talk of his feat until after he had had a conference with Admiral Sampson. He said that then, probably, a complete statement would be made concerning what he had done. He added that he had been well treated in Santiago after the first few days. By sending for Gen. Linares he always got anything he wanted.

From his place of confinement, after being taken from Morro Castle, he saw the battle that occurred on Friday last, and as he looked on that gallant charge of the rough riders and the colored troops of the Tenth Cavalry up the San Juan ridge, he said to himself that none but American soldiers could do that.

He thinks there are only about 4,000 soldiers at Santiago, and that they would be glad to quit. The Spanish officers, however, feel called upon to make further resistance in order to please Madrid. He thinks they will fight hard for a few days more and then surrender or attempt to retreat.

Hobson thinks that the American fleet can get into the harbor of Santiago. He said that the Merrimac had run almost all the defenses without damage, and he intimated that he would be glad to take in any battleship.

During their confinement Lieut. Hobson and his crew had fever, but they are now recovering. The crew say that the Spaniards have been fearfully shot up in the fighting thus far. The hospitals in the city are full of wounded soldiers. They also say that the reports about Gen. Pando arriving in Santiago with reinforcements are erroneous.

From other sources of information, including prisoners and Cuban refugees, it is learned that there has been a split between the military and civil authorities in Santiago regarding the surrender of the city. The civil authorities realize the enormous damage that will be done by a bombardment, and insist that the place be surrendered. Gen. Linares, who is looking out for his reputation, insists on further fighting.

STRENGTHENING OUR FIGHTING LINE.
The two days' truce has been utilized by both sides in strengthening their positions. The Americans have spent the time in digging trenches and making bombproofs along their whole line, and in bringing up artillery from the road. Eight mortars have been brought up to the firing line to-day and sixteen more are still to come.

Our batteries on El Pozo Hill have been divided, and part of the guns have been moved forward to a higher hill on the left, which commands the city better, although the position is one that will be harder to hold.

The Engineer Corps has found the exact range of all the Spanish guns and trenches, so that our fire will be more deadly than ever when the bombardment begins.

THE ENEMY IMPROVES HIS RIFLE PITS.

The Spaniards have also improved their rifle pits, and are covering their trenches with sod to conceal them. They have two heavy guns mounted about a thousand yards from our left centre, one of which will enfilade part of our position. Another large gun has been mounted on the ridge beyond. A brass field piece from one of the Spanish ships, which did great damage during the first day's fighting, stands at the head of the street leading from the plaza of the city.

The result of Capt. Chadwick's conference with Gen. Shafter is unknown. They were together for an hour.

The most exposed building in Santiago is the hospital and insane asylum, which is on the crest of the ridge on which the city stands. This building is full of sick and wounded men, and on it is displayed the flag of the Red Cross Society. The building is directly in front of the main intrenchment of the enemy, who hoped thus to retard the fire of the centre of our

Dining Cars a la Carte.
On the Chicago and North Western, Lehigh Valley, N. Y. & N. J., Reading, Rock Island, St. Louis & N. Y., and West & North Western, dining cars are daily at 7 P. M. and 10 P. M.

attack. The Spaniards have been warned to move all non-combatants from the building.

During the past two days the weather has been comparatively dry, which has been a blessing to our soldiers. The general health of the camp is excellent. Rations are short, particularly for the men on the firing line, owing to its distance from the base on the sea.

REFUGEES FROM SANTIAGO.

25,000 Persons Leave the City—Many Appeals to Us for Succor—Over 600 Surgical Cases Among Our Men—Heroism of the Nurses—Caring for the Spanish Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SIBONEY, July 6.—Gen. Shafter sent a lieutenant and thirty men on Monday to bury the body of Gen. Vara del Rey, who was killed at El Caney.

The Cuban General Morten started from Baiquiri at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was in position five hours later, ready to take part in the siege of the city of Santiago.

Fully 25,000 women and children and noncombatant males left Santiago on Tuesday. A thousand of these have reached the American lines seeking succor. A great deal of fear is expressed by the military medical authorities at Siboney of infection caused by the influx of refugees. Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospital, is of the opinion that, in view of the fact that there are between 600 and 700 surgical cases of our own wounded there, a rigid quarantine should be established against Santiago refugees. He has referred the matter to Dr. Guiteras, and it is believed that Surgeon-General Pope will be asked to take steps to prevent refugees from entering Baiquiri and Siboney.

Fleeing Cuban families tell our troops that there are only 9,000 bags of rice of 100 pounds each in Santiago.

Two Americans and eight Cubans were buried at Siboney on Tuesday morning. The Americans were Private John Myers of Company C, Sixth Infantry, who died on Monday after having his leg amputated, and Private James McCahey of the Sixth Cavalry, who died from a gunshot wound in the abdomen. Chaplain Govett, who is doing all in his power to minister to the bodily and spiritual wants of the wounded, held religious services over the graves and marked each one with a slab of wood upon which was the name of the soldier buried.

Acting Surgeon Frank Menotral, who was reported dead, is safe and well. The man killed who was supposed to have been Menotral was Dr. Dunforth of the Ninth Cavalry.

The situation at the hospital at Siboney is clearing for the first time since the fighting began. With over 600 surgical cases on the tables, the surgeons and nurses have worked unceasingly day and night. The wounded are being transferred to the hospital ship Cherokee as rapidly as possible, but the lack of litters and bearers hampers the work of bringing the men from the front. On Tuesday afternoon a mule train bearing scores of wounded reached the hospital from the front. The Red Cross women nurses, of whom there are five, are unflagging in their self-imposed duty. After working without even a chance to change their clothing for two days, they went on board the Harvard and assisted at the operations which were performed upon forty-one wounded Spanish prisoners.

Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross suggests a division of the hospital wards, with one attendant in each for the wounded. The Red Cross nurses, he suggests, can then tag each case with the name, the time wounded, and any other necessary information.

The wounded men are showing remarkable bravery. The German military attaché, Count von Götzen, said to-day that he never in any military hospital had he seen such courage under the knife. The Cubans and pacificos have been put to work clearing off the tract between the hospital and the beach, and all of the buildings will be disinfected.

Gen. S. B. M. Young of the cavalry division has been removed to the Cherokee for transfer home. He had an attack of fever, but he begged for his dismissal from the hospital, as he was eager to get to the front and fight.

Following is the verbatim reply received by Gen. Shafter to his communication to Gen. Toral, acting Commander-in-Chief at Santiago, relating to the postponement of the bombardment of the city:

"To His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of the North American Army:

"In reply to your communication I inform you that I have ordered my troops not to fire upon yours unless they are attacked by them before the time you give in your communication for the foreign Consuls and their families. Yours, respectfully, JOSE TORAL."

Advice received from the front late on Tuesday evening said that Gen. Pando was not at Santiago. Families fleeing from the city reported that the troops supposed to be Pando's were the garrisons from Cubitas, Bonato, and San Vicente, which stations were abandoned by the Spaniards after the attack by the

Chautauque Excursion.
\$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 8. Tickets good until August 9.—Ad.

Cubans. [The latest information is that Pando is in Havana.]

The request of the Spanish officers at Santiago for a list of the Spanish prisoners in our lines and on board our ships has been acceded to.

Gen. Wheeler's headquarters are three-quarters of a mile from the walls of the city. It is believed that there will be no bombardment of the town for several days. Guns are now being put in position to rake the Spanish trenches at the entrance to the city.

OUR LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

The List to Date Foots Up: Killed, 129; Wounded, 653; Missing, 92.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SIBONEY, July 6.—In addition to the casualties sustained by the Sixth Infantry, reported in yesterday's despatches (three officers and ten enlisted men killed and seven officers and ninety-eight privates wounded), twenty-nine enlisted men are missing.

The official list of the casualties in the Sixteenth Infantry shows that the following officers were killed and wounded:

Killed.—Capt. T. W. Morrison.
Wounded.—Capt. W. C. McFarland, Capt. T. C. Woodbury, Capt. William Lassiter, and Second Lieut. L. S. Sorley and B. E. L. Spence.

Of the enlisted men 12 were killed and 104 wounded and 17 are missing.
Of the Seventy-first Regiment 14 enlisted men were killed, one officer and 50 enlisted men wounded, and 43 are missing. The corrected list up to noon of July 5 shows that in the First Brigade 40 were killed, 278 wounded and 89 are missing. This list includes Gen. Hawkins, wounded, two aides killed and one aide wounded.

A recapitulation of the casualties to the United States forces at Santiago de Cuba, as reported up to date, is as follows:
Gen. Lawton's Division.—Killed: officers, 4; privates, 74. Wounded: officers, 14; privates, 317. Missing, 1.
Gen. Hawkins's Brigade.—Killed, 40; wounded, 278; missing, 89.
Gen. Bates's Independent Brigade.—Killed, 4; wounded, 14; missing, 2.
Total.—Killed, 122; wounded, 623; missing, 92.

EFFECTS OF THE BULLETS.

The Large Number of Wounded Men and Comparatively Few Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SIBONEY, July 6.—The number of wounded soldiers in last week's fight was so entirely out of proportion to the comparatively small number of killed that Major Lagarde, who is in charge of the hospitals here, was asked if he could throw any light on the reason for it.

He said that the humane results of the reduced calibre projectiles have been specially shown among those wounded in the joint end of bones, the parts of lungs. The long bones have shown but few explosive effects. The casualty list, with the old leaden bullets, like the .45-calibre might have shown fewer wounds, but the proportion of severe wounds might predominate so greatly that suffering would be more general.

General amputation and resection were rarely necessary with the modern bullet. The Mauser bullets used by the Spaniards show few of the injuries suffered from the old leaden bullets of large calibre. The absence of cases of gunshot wounds in the intestines among the wounded is noticeable. The inference is that there are a number of such wounds among the dead in the field. This is what must be expected to be found from the hydraulic effects of the small-calibre projectiles. On all organs with fluid contents the effect is terrible—the maximum, in fact, of explosive result.

The other wounds are trivial, and are seldom serious enough to compel the wounded men to keep their beds unless the bullets are lodged. Even then the wounded merely show slight localized pneumonia.

The number of lodged balls is greater than was anticipated. This is probably due to deterioration of the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards, or, perhaps, to the impeded velocity of the projectiles in passing through the grass and brush between the fighting lines. The suffering and the list of the dead would have been far greater if the Spaniards had used .45-calibre bullets.

MORRO REBUFS THE GEIER.

The Fort Fails to Reply to the German Warship's Signals—Other Incidents.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO, July 6.—The German warship Geier met with a rebuff from Morro Castle this afternoon. The Geier started by the Oregon, which is temporarily the flagship of the United States squadron in the absence of the New York, which has gone to Siboney to enable Capt. Chadwick to go to the front to see about the exchange of Assistant Constructor Hobson, and she saluted Admiral Watson's flag, which had been transferred from the Newark. The Oregon returned the salute. Then the Geier hoisted the signal "May we go in?"

The Oregon answered: "At your own

risk; we are likely to bombard at any minute in conjunction with the army."

The Geier said "Thanks for the information" and sailed slowly past the blockade line up under the Morro and across the channel entrance, evidently scrutinizing the locality carefully. She exchanged some signals with Morro which could not be read from the fleet. Then she hoisted the signal, "Is it possible?" which was kept up for ten minutes. Then, receiving no answer or acknowledgment, she steamed away to look at the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers.

Meantime, the German naval attaché was with Gen. Shafter, deploring his ill luck at not being able to get where he could see anything of the navy's work except a chance trip to the flagship on one of the newspaper boats.

The New York went yesterday to look over the Oquendo and Teresa. While her men and some Western reporters were aboard the Oquendo, one of the Oquendo's guns went off, blowing the stern from the reporters' boat alongside, upsetting it. The negro oarsman was rescued by the flagship's launch.

Probably all the Spanish vessels except the Colon are beyond saving, but a Board of Inspection will be appointed to make a formal examination.

The Ocoela brought to the flagship this afternoon a barge captured on Saturday at Manzanillo, the culmination of the work the Hist, Hornet, Scorpion, and Ocoela began on June 30. When the Hist, Ocoela, and Hornet went there to look for the Paraisana Concepcion they saw her and started in after her, but were fired on by nine gunboats which came at them in the formation of a wedge, and drove them back, but not until they had sunk two.

On the following day the Scorpion came up, and with her 5-inch battery felt able to meet the whole pica-yune Spanish outfit. She and the Ocoela got under full speed and drove into the harbor without the pilot who had been sent to Sampson by Consul Dent from Kingston, but had not yet come up. With these vessels the Americans saw five of the enemy's gunboats lying well inshore and put for them. When a mile from the gunboats and half a mile from shore the boats, the land batteries and hundreds of infantry and cavalry ashore opened fire and poured shot so fast, Lieutenant-Commander Marx says, that the water was white with foam from the bullets. He says the bullets went between every man and the man next to him, and it was wonderful that not a man was hit.

The Scorpion was struck eleven times from the larger guns. After being under fire thirty-five minutes and not accomplishing anything the Americans retired. The Spanish boats did not come out.

Next day they overhauled a steamer and a schooner making for Manzanillo, and a launch towing a large barge alongshore. The steamer had nothing contraband, and was sent on her way. The schooner was loaded with provisions.

The Americans threw them overboard and let her pass on. The launch cut and ran and escaped into the harbor. The barge was captured with provisions.

WRECK OF THE VIZCAYA.

Frightful Destruction on Board—Dead Gunners at Their Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

OFF SANTIAGO, TUESDAY, VIA KINGSTON, J. A., July 6.—The correspondents who visited the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya to-day found the upper deck of the ship completely gone. Frightful destruction was visible everywhere. Dead gunners were found at their guns, and scores of dead sailors were found on the after deck, amid the debris of small arms, broken guns, and wreckage. A great quantity of the equipments of the Spanish officers was floating about the wreck.

HAS BOMBARDMENT BEGUN?

Spain Hears So and Orders Blanco to Send 18,000 Troops to Santiago.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 7.—It is rumored here that the bombardment of Santiago has begun, and that the Spanish batteries are vigorously resisting the attack.

Captain-General Blanco cables to Gen. Correa that he has sent twelve battalions of troops and arms, ammunition and provisions to Santiago.

Captain-General Blanco has been ordered to send 18,000 troops to Santiago.

GEN. MILES STARTS FOR SANTIAGO.

He Will Sail from Charleston, Probably on the Cruiser Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Miles left Washington for Charleston to-night on a special train on his way to Santiago for the purpose of taking charge of the campaign begun by Gen. Shafter. He will sail from Charleston to-day on the Southern Railway at 10:55 o'clock, accompanied by the members of his staff except Major Davis and Lieut.-Col. Michler.

The latter will meet the general and his staff at Charleston, coming from Tampa, where he has been for some time on special duty. A large crowd was at the Baltimore and Potomac Railway station to see the party leave, and there was some cheering as the train moved

out. There were twenty-six persons in the party, and the train was made up of an engine, baggage car, day coach and sleeper.

The arrangements for transportation were made this afternoon, the absolute decision in regard to Gen. Miles going to the front having been reached only a few hours before. On Sunday night Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he should be with him within one week. Tuesday, however, it was well understood in the War Department that opposition had arisen to Gen. Miles's taking charge of the Santiago campaign, and it was announced on the highest authority that he would remain in Washington and devote himself to preparations for the invasion of Porto Rico. It has been known for some time that there has been opposition to allowing Gen. Miles to take the most important part of the military operations in Santiago, but it now appears that he carried his point in starting for Cuba, which he was very anxious to do, and that he did it by the force of his own argument with the President.

When Gen. Miles arrives at Santiago he will take charge of the campaign, not with the desire, as he explained to a reporter of THE SUN, to supersede Gen. Shafter, but because his presence in the province under the regulations of the army implies that he shall take command of the military forces by virtue of his superior rank. He will devote some time there to preparations for invading Porto Rico.

ANOTHER COUNCIL OF WAR.

Considering Whether Sampson Shall Force the Harbor of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—An important council of war at the White House, a conclusive statement that Major-Gen. Miles would start for Santiago to-night, and a telegram from Gen. Shafter announcing the exchange of Spanish Constructor Hobson and his horse crew in the Merrimac exploit were the most significant incidents of the day in Washington.

The council of war, which was unquestionably the most important event of the day, began early this afternoon at the White House, and extraordinary secrecy is being observed by the Government officials in regard to it. There is good reason to believe that the main object of the conference was to consider the advisability of permitting Admiral Sampson to carry out his desire to force an entrance into Santiago harbor. For this purpose the three members of the Naval War Board were present at the conference, which consisted of President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Major-Gen. Miles, Admiral Sigsbee, Capt. Mahan, and Capt. Crowninshield. After the council adjourned it was said by some members present that no report was received in regard to the conference supposed by this time to have been held at Siboney between Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson. If any radical change in plan was arrived at in the conference, it has not been disclosed to outsiders, and the impression is that no radical departure from the present scheme of reducing Santiago will be made.

It is believed by many persons in the confidence of the Administration that the assault on Santiago will not be made within the next week.

WATSON TO SEEK CAMARA.

His Squadron Detached from Sampson's Fleet—A Chase Around the World.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—After an interview with the President to-day Secretary Long issued orders detaching Commodore John C. Watson and the vessels composing the eastern squadron from Admiral Sampson's fleet, and directed Commodore Watson to proceed to carry out the instructions previously sent him. The eastern squadron will follow the Spanish fleet under Admiral Camara into the Pacific, and will not return to the United States until it has encountered the enemy's ships, unless peace negotiations cause a suspension of hostilities. The intention to have Commodore Watson bombard Spanish naval stations appears to have been abandoned, and he will devote all his energies to capturing or destroying Camara's vessels. Since the victory over Cervera's Cape Verde formation on July 3 the Administration has been considering a change of plan in connection with Commodore Watson's squadron, and the question whether it should leave Cuban waters at this time was not settled until this afternoon. The order detaching the ships under Watson's command from Sampson's fleet and directing Watson to proceed across the ocean was issued this afternoon.

The eastern squadron is to have six instead of three colliers, making the number of vessels under Watson's command thirteen instead of ten. There will be one protected cruiser, the two best battleships of the navy, three auxiliary cruisers, formerly Morgan Line steamships, six colliers, and a supply boat, as follows:

The protected cruiser Newark, which will be Commodore Watson's flagship, under command of Capt. A. S. Barker.
Battleships—The Iowa, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and the Oregon, Capt. C. E. Clark.
Auxiliary Cruisers—The Dixie, Commander W. H. Davis; the Yankee, Commander W. H. Brown; and the Yosemite, Commander W. H. Emory.

Colliers—The Alexander, Commander W. T. Burwell; the Abarenda, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Buford; the Leonidas, Commander W. J. Moore; the Cassius, Commander S. W. Very; the Caesar, Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Seyer; and the Justa, Commander G. E. Ide, and the supply ship Delmonico.

The new colliers are the Caesar, Cassius, Justin, and Leonidas. The collier Selinda has been detached for the original squadron, which included three coal-carrying ships. The fighting ships will sail from Santiago on Sunday or Monday. It is regarded as certain that the Navy Department that they cannot assemble and sail thence before that time. They will proceed immediately to a rendezvous, where they will wait the arrival of the colliers and the supply ship Delmonico. The Alexander, Caesar, and Abarenda are at Norfolk taking on coal, and will sail for the rendezvous in a day or two. The Cassius was to leave Key West for Santiago to-day to get coal. The Leonidas and Justin are now at sea with coal on board. The Delmonico is undergoing refitting at New York and will sail when the work has been completed and supplies have been placed on board.

Owing to the decision to attach these more powerful vessels to the eastern fleet, the Navy Department that they cannot assemble and sail thence before that time. They will proceed immediately to a rendezvous, where they will wait the arrival of the colliers and the supply ship Delmonico. The Alexander, Caesar, and Abarenda are at Norfolk taking on coal, and will sail for the rendezvous in a day or two. The Cassius was to leave Key West for Santiago to-day to get coal. The Leonidas and Justin are now at sea with coal on board. The Delmonico is undergoing refitting at New York and will sail when the work has been completed and supplies have been placed on board.

The six colliers are the best the navy has. Their combined capacity is 25,000 tons of coal, sufficient to carry the squadron to the Philippines and have plenty of fuel to spare.

That the squadron must follow Camara has been determined by the Administration, and no doubt is felt of Commodore Watson's ability to carry out his instructions. As previously told in THE SUN, another fighting squadron will be sent to bombard Spanish ports and prevent Camara from returning to Spain just as soon as the Porto Rico naval campaign has been completed. It is the belief in naval circles that this squadron will be commanded by Admiral Sampson, who will become Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in European waters.

CAMARA'S BAD FLIGHT.

The Spanish Engineers on His Vessels Have Ruined the Boilers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

GENERAL, July 7.—The deplorable condition of Admiral Camara's squadron is confirmed. It is stated that the Spanish engineers on the vessels have ruined the boilers.

CRISTINA FOR WAR.

Sagasta Says It Is Time to End the Struggle.

THE MINISTRY IS DIVIDED.

Bitter Attacks Upon the Government in the Country Press.

Bull Fights Suspended and Theatres Closed

—Crowds Gather in All the Cities to Discuss the Cervera Disaster—Weyler Makes a Violent Attack Upon the Government and May Be Disciplined—The Sagasta Government Likely to Fall in a Few Days—The Friends of Cervera's Sailors Beg in Vain for News—Spain Asks Two Powers to Get a List of Prisoners.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 7, 9:30 P. M.—The Queen Regent presided at the Cabinet council held at the palace to-day. The discussion again developed dissension between the peace and war parties in the Cabinet. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, strongly contended that hostilities should be continued, and his position was supported by the Queen Regent.

Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Works, urged that the time had arrived to begin negotiations for peace. In view of the attitude of the Queen Regent it was suggested that the Cabinet reassemble later under the Presidency of Prime Minister Sagasta. This was agreed to, and the council is now sitting.

Señor Sagasta supports Señor Gamazo in his contention that it is time to end the war. The Queen Regent showed great anxiety at the council, frequently interrupting the Ministers' statements with questions. Gen. Correa and Señor Annon, Minister of Marine, said they doubted the genuineness of the despatches received from Admiral Cervera because they were not in cipher.

Gen. Correa denied that he had issued a statement that Capt. Lagazu of the Almirante Oquendo had committed suicide.

Señor Annon denied that the Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, had grounded in the Suez Canal.

At 9 o'clock last evening the Duke of Tetuan, after conferring with the Queen Regent, visited Gen. Weyler at the latter's apartments, where he was joined by Señor Romero Robledo.